

A

LETTER

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The EARL of SANDWICH,

FIRST LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, &c.

FROM

GEORGE FORSTER, F. R. S.

L O N D O N :

Printed for G. ROBINSON, in PATER-NOSTER-ROW.

MDCCCLXXVIII.

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For Banks

FIRST LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, &c.

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(ii)

To the P U B L I C.

AFTER our repeated applications to the Earl of Sandwich, and the mediation of friends, have failed of success, nothing is left but to complain to the public at large. It is barely doing justice to ourselves, and paying the debt of gratitude to our friends, to say that we have never been unworthy of their protection. We have been most wantonly oppressed, and are now undone, without the smallest offence on our part. At the awful moment of public calamity, the misfortunes of a single devoted family, may perhaps not be noticed; but the existence of that family is so dreadfully precarious, that they must run all hazards to be heard. If the cause of the oppressed ever merited the attention of men who have it in their power to check the oppressors, it must be when friendless foreigners, trusting solely to the promised rewards of their assiduous labour, are cruelly deceived, arbitrarily deprived of their due, and robbed of the means of ministering to the wants of several helpless individuals who depend on them for support.

We may yet be heard; — this is our last hope; but we are prepared for the worst, even for the last disappointment. If we must be utterly neglected, may these pages serve to warn others, unfortunate like ourselves, neither to imitate us in credulity, nor by giving a powerful enemy opportunities to exercise his talents, to bring on themselves a wretched and unmerited fate.

Percy-Street,

1st of June, 1778.

MY LORD,

PERMIT me to represent to your Lordship, the unhappy consequences of which my father's voyage round the world hath been productive to himself, notwithstanding his irreproachable conduct. I state this matter once more to your Lordship, who have already been often troubled with it, since your momentous occupations may possibly have hitherto prevented your viewing it in a proper light; and as we have been injured, seemingly without fear of the world's censure, so I now publicly relate our grievances, and hope for redress.

I shall make no apologies for defending my father's cause. I am deeply interested in it; I have been involved in his misfortune. He hath made many unsuccessful applications to your Lordship, and received your injunctions to trouble you no longer with complaints. An unhappy father of a family driven to extremity, might not be so nice in the expressions of respect as your lordship could justly demand; it is fit therefore that I take up the pen.

My father came into this country twelve years ago, and was well received by many eminent men of learning, who valued his knowledge and favoured him with their friendship. Among other branches of science, he had particularly studied Natural History; he was employed to teach and to write in that branch; and his endeavours joined to the most indefatigable assiduity gave general satisfaction. The death of Dr. Gowin Knight in Spring 1772, made a vacancy in the British Museum, which was to be filled by one of

the surviving officers. By that means an inferior place would have been vacated, which there is every reason to believe was destined for my father. He was also at that time engaged in an extensive plan of literary publications which if not very lucrative, were at least sufficient to support him.

Such were our prospects, when we were appointed as naturalists, to accompany Capt. Cook on his second voyage in the room of two much abler men, whose desire to undergo perils and hardships at their own expence, was unhappily frustrated. The loss to science may easily be computed, when the conspicuous talents of those gentlemen are considered.

The Honourable Mr. Daines Barrington first proposed it to my father to embark with Capt. Cook. My father saw the advantage which would accrue to natural history if some persons skilled in that science were sent to cultivate it in a part of the world not yet scrutinized; * he considered that a portion of his own life might thus perhaps become of more general use; and he was promised emoluments and advantages which would be the surest means of providing for his family. He closed with the proposal and gave up all other prospects.

The Honourable Daines Barrington was the only person employed by your Lordship in engaging my father and me to undertake that voyage. † I know not whether it was accidental or otherwise, that our conditions were not committed to paper, but settled entirely between Mr. Barrington and my father, without any witnesses being present. Let the facts speak for themselves. Your Lordship knows, and I now inform the public, that

* Though the first naturalists of the present age, had given up the thought of performing a second voyage, it was better that another person should attempt to make up the loss, at least in part, than that nothing should be done for the most important of all sciences.

† See Appendix, No. 1.

that my father and I, entirely relied upon the Honourable Mr. Barrington with regard to this transaction, and that no writings of any kind whatsoever were drawn up or signed on either side by way of agreement, contract or obligation. Neither had we the honour of seeing your Lordship before all was settled.

It must be owned that the plan and the conditions upon which we agreed to embark on this (to us) unfortunate voyage, were both *apparently* liberal and generous. We had stipulated £.4000 for the expences during the voyage, besides the emolument of publishing the history of its occurrences, together with a yearly provision after our return. Government demanded nothing on our part. The benefit which should accrue to science, and the additions to human knowledge in general, were (*ostensibly*) their ultimate objects; and they reposed the most unlimited and honourable confidence in our assiduity and judgment to collect, compare, and arrange new materials. All that was desired of us was to make our discoveries publicly known as soon as possible after our return. I shall take the liberty, my Lord, of enlarging further on the particulars of our appointment, as these fair conditions have not been kept on your part.

The sum of £.4000 which Parliament had granted towards the expences of the voyage, and which was particularly intended as the salary of a person skilled in science, was proposed to be given to my father and myself. My father, without exactly knowing how many palms were already itching for a share of that sum, was however sufficiently apprized, that our preparations would amount to a prodigious expence, and that the overplus after the voyage would be very trifling. Therefore, having considered that he was going to resign all present prospects of a provision, and to drop the literary publications, in which he had undertaken to work for several years to come,—he concluded, that it was his indispensable duty to stipulate an adequate provision for himself and his family, lest his voyage

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should only prove the groundwork of his ruin. To this end, he proposed two conditions, without which he could not think of sailing with Capt. Cook, * and had the precaution to desire they might be granted him in writing under your Lordships signature.

The first condition was as follows : “ *That my father after his return should be employed to write the history of the voyage, and enjoy all the profits of the publication, together with such advantages as the admiralty board might think proper to annex thereunto,*” in the same manner as (the late) Dr. Hawkesworth was at that time favoured by the board, whilst he was drawing up an account of the former voyages.

The Honourable Mr. Barrington gave the following remarkable answer, to this article ; “ that it was one of the chief purposes for which my father was sent out, that he as a man of letters and an eye witness, should afterwards describe the voyage. That Captain Cook had pleaded his inability to write an account of his circumnavigation in the Endeavour, and had entirely given up all thoughts of becoming an author. That in consequence of his refusal, and that of the gentlemen who sailed with him, Dr. Hawkesworth had been engaged, not by choice, but of necessity, to compile an account from their journals. Finally, that an application to the Admiralty board, to ratify the proposed condition, was wholly superfluous, since it would only be requesting the Lords Commissioners to do, what they actually intended by the very act of sending out my father; that accordingly he might rest assured, he would be employed to write the history of the voyage, and enjoy the emoluments annexed to that occupation.”

The second condition which my father proposed, was “ *that a suitable place, or maintenance might be granted him at his return, towards the support* of

* See Appendix, No. 2.

"of his large family." To this Mr. Barrington replied, "there was not the least doubt but we would be provided for," adding enough to convince my father, that it would be superfluous, and perhaps indelicate, to apply for a promise, of what could not escape him. Mr. Barrington said, "he was sure he would behave to the satisfaction of our employers; and that whenever a person employed in the service of the British Government had done his duty, it was an invariable rule, never departed from, to provide for him either by a pension or place of emolument."

After these answers from Mr. Barrington, your Lordship's sole agent and plenipotentiary in this transaction, my father and I might justly set our minds at ease, and look upon the conditions we had proposed, as entirely agreed to. I believe it would not be doing justice to Mr. Barrington's character, to say, that he meant to avail himself of the quibble into which his words may be construed. We did not deal with a pettifogging Attorney, but with the Honourable Mr. Daines Barrington, who was esteemed a man of honour, an incorrupt judge, and a real friend. Therefore we took his word for every thing he promised. We relied upon it for the payment of £. 4000, and why should we not for the fulfillment of the two remaining conditions? A cunning barrister might say, that verbal promises do not hold good *in law*; but is it the fear of the *law*, that binds a man of honour to his word? Men of principle will be honest, though there were no such thing as the gallows. The Honourable Mr. Barrington being our professed friend, your Lordship will allow, that for us to have acted with more of what the world calls *prudence*, in this case would have been *ungenerous distrust*.

Before I proceed to complain, that our conditions have not yet been fulfilled on the part of your Lordship, it may not be improper to examine how far we have been benefited by the sum of money we received, and what reasons we had to ask for further reward or preferment.

In the first place, my Lord, we did not receive the *whole* sum of £. 4000. The fees of the clerks in the treasury and of the tellers of the exchequer, amounted to no less than 200 pounds. Our equipment which was made in ten days time and wholly at our own expence, cost us £. 1200. Instruments, books, colours, paper for drawing, writing and herbals, together with clothes for three years suitable to various climates, were to be provided at a moments warning, and on that account the greater part cost us nearly the double of their usual price. Books are very dear, but a naturalist without them, is like an artist without tools; our botanical travelling library, (which was much damaged on the voyage) was very imperfect, and yet was paid with £. 300. Our expence in the ship, * that of boarding with Capt. Cook, the unavoidable disbursements in ports belonging to European powers, such as Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Fayal, and the wages of a single servant, altogether amounted to £. 750. Our commons in particular proved a heavy article to us, since we contributed at first two thirds, and afterwards three fourths towards the expence of the Captain's table, though in the first case we paid for two persons, and the Captain for three, and in the latter, both parties paid for three persons. † Before we left London Mr. Barrington had indeed advised us to put up for peace's sake with charges of this nature, (which he predicted)

* The sailor who washes, sweeps, cleans, carries for you, &c. must be paid.

† I would not be misunderstood. Captain Cook and two officers, whom he daily invited, were three persons. Dr. Sparrman, my father and myself, were three others. He paid *one fourth* for his three, and we paid *three fourths* for ours. By right he should have borne *one half* of the expence *at least*; for he fed moreover from the same stock three servants to our one. Though urged by the necessity of self-defence it is with the utmost reluctance I touch upon the failing of a man whom I respect as a navigator of distinguished ability. But perhaps what I have here said, is no disparagement in your Lordship's eyes; it is said you never looked upon the adoration of *Mammon* as a crime.

predicted) though they should happen to be unreasonable. I beg your Lordship's pardon for mentioning this trifling circumstance; but it has been mistakenly supposed, that our table cost us nothing. A sum of £. 750 was necessary to maintain during three years my mother and six children most of them grown up; and to place one of them in a merchant's accompting-house. At Mr. Barrington's desire we used every possible means to collect in the South Seas, and purchased at the Cape of Good Hope a number of live animals, which we had the honour to present to Her Majesty immediately after our return. This expence together with the price of a large collection of dried skins of animals which we bought at the Cape, and gave to the public, by sending them to the British Museum, amounted to more than £. 250. At our return, our dwelling-house was broken into and robbed of effects to the amount of £. 150.

Adding to these several disbursements, the salary we gave to our assistant whom we engaged at the Cape, and other articles of less import, what remained in our hands at the end of the voyage fell short of £. 500. Out of this small sum however, we did not hesitate to employ a painter to copy my sketches of animals and plants, and finish them with the utmost care, in order to their being laid before His Majesty. This too was done by Mr. Barrington's advice. When about thirty of these drawings were in readiness, sufficient to serve as a specimen, His Majesty refused to see them, (your Lordship best knows from what motive) instead of ordering us to have all the rest done in the same manner. They still remain upon our hands, after putting us to the expence of a hundred guineas. We likewise published a botanical work (dedicated by permission to his Majesty) three months after our return. We were reimbursed as to the expence of the impression, but losers if we reckon the toil which this work has cost us.

But it may perhaps be imagined, that the time which we passed on board, glided away insensibly, amidst a continual variety of pleasing events, too valuable

valuable to be purchased with any money. Every man will be able to determine from the perusal of Capt. Cook's as well as my own Narrative of the Voyage, whether it deserves to be looked upon as a party of pleasure. Whether the peculiar situation of my father and myself was superlatively happy, may be questioned from the following short remarks.

In order to fit the ship for sea she was cut down at Sheerness,* and the round-house, formerly intended for the Captain's reception, was thrown off. This so much lessened the room in the ship, that we, as the last comers, found only two small cabins, one on each side, nearly abreast of the main mast, and unconnected with any other cabins. They had been patched up in a hurry, and standing where the ship supports the greatest strain, were open to the winds and waves, which forced into them through every cranny. The Captain was so sensible of their uncomfortable condition, that he offered of his own accord to enlarge my father's cabin and make it contiguous to that of the master. The Captain, first Lieutenant, Astronomer, and Master had excellent roomy cabins on the same deck, supported by each other, and not torn to pieces by a continual strain. They had large scuttles, (windows) which admitted sufficient light, whilst we could scarcely see a glimmering

* This will be better understood, when I have said, that the ship was so over built, as to be in the most imminent danger of oversetting, as she dropped down from Deptford to Sheerness. I could clearly deduce from this very circumstance, your Lordship's real motive for sending us as naturalists with Capt. Cook; but I will not go so far out of my way at present, for if the learned can reap but the smallest advantage from our having been on the voyage, it must be very immaterial to them whether a laudable zeal in the cause of science, or revenge and private pique were your Lordship's motives. They will however not fail to reflect, that if you had been actuated on that occasion by the love of knowledge, you would have sent at least one man of letters with Capt. Cook, when he sailed on his third great voyage in July, 1776.

glimmering through a small hole overshadowed by the chain plates. Morning and evening every day, on washing the decks, our cabins were filled with water over the ancles, and by this means, or when it rained, or as often as a wave struck over the ship, our beds were thoroughly drenched; and this hardship was wholly confined to ourselves, all the other cabins being watertight and warm. By living in these wretched hovels, my father was tortured with rheumatic pains, which frequently confined him to his cold damp bed, and once laid him up during two whole months, whilst we cruised to the Southward among the ice in December, 1773, and January, 1774. I was likewise plagued with frequent illness and scorbutic complaints.

It was our misfortune that we had never seen the ship before she came into Plymouth Sound, and that your Lordship was sailed from thence before her arrival, that is, before you could realise the kind assurances which you gave us on board the *Augusta Yacht*, "that every possible accommodation should be given us." We no sooner reminded Capt. Cook of his promise to enlarge one of our cabins, than the master opposed it, by maintaining that the empty space which the Captain intended for us, belonged to him. He had always been averse to include that space in his own cabin, but his wishes were sufficiently gratified, when he prevailed so far that *we* did not obtain the benefit of it. The want of a store room appropriated to our own use was productive of many disagreeable consequences; and we had the mortification to see a great part of our collection of natural curiosities in spirits entirely spoiled, not having had it in our power to change the spirits as often as it was requisite. To these circumstances, my Lord, let me add that my father, by a violent fall on the mountains of O-Taheitee, where he went to botanize, received a dangerous rupture, which forces him to wear a bandage, is very painful at times and renders him unfit for any laborious exercise.

Such were the peculiar discomforts which fell to our share during the voyage. Let us weigh them with the small sum which remained in our hands at our return, and methinks three years of hardships and mortifications, are a hard bargain for such a price. Besides this, injured in his health, advanced in years, entirely thrown out of his former connections, my father had the world to begin again, at a period when it is generally time to withdraw to tranquility; a tranquility which he justly thought he had secured to himself by what passed between Mr. Barrington and him, when he made his terms.

There are however, no hopes so well grounded, no good fortune so specious, which malice and envy cannot destroy. This never shewed itself more clearly than in our present case. We received £. 4000, of which nine tenths were enjoyed by others. We received a promise of being supported for life, which has never been fulfilled. The emoluments of an exclusive publication of the voyage were secured to us, if your agent's honour may be called security; but they have been most unjustly withheld to this moment, and we have been robbed of our due, step by step. At first my father was to divide the profits with Capt. Cook, and to compose one single account from his own and the Captain's journals. Then, each was to draw up his own according to a written agreement. In both cases my father made specimens, which were rejected without rhyme or reason. He was then directed to write something that should be no connected narrative. He complied, but when his manuscript was ready, he was told, your Lordship had no concern with him. You had the power, my Lord, to be unjust, and you exercised it most arbitrarily, changing your conditions as often as you found we complied with them, and cutting us off at last from the profits which you had secured to us by writing, without assigning so much as one word by way of motive. The only spring of your actions was this; malice dictated, and you obeyed.

It

It was unfortunate for us, that we were not present, when your Lordship came on board the ship (Resolution) soon after her arrival in the river Thames. You were accompanied by a lady, who having seen our live birds, which we had destined for the Queen, manifested an unbounded affection towards the pretty creatures, and a violent longing to be made mistress of them. The keeper had no orders to part with them, and therefore the lady after repeatedly signifying to him that she wished to have them, went away highly dissatisfied. When we heard of this circumstance, it was too late to apply a remedy. Our birds had already been announced, and we had obtained Her Majesty's most gracious permission to bring them to Kew.

I must entreat your Lordship, not to think too hardly of me for recalling to your mind what may be a very insignificant circumstance. My reason for mentioning it, upon so serious an occasion as the present, is briefly this. Your conduct towards us, has been so uniformly unjust, that I have in vain put my invention to the rack, to discover a flaw in my father's behaviour, which could have given your proceedings the faintest colouring of justice. Unwilling, however, to believe, that a man of your Lordship's judgment acted without any motive whatsoever, I turned over in my mind a variety of circumstances, which at last gave me the option to conclude, either that your motive was the most wanton, and most sanguinary disposition for cruelty, a disposition too diabolical to be supposed to exist in a human breast; or, that our misfortunes owed their origin to the influence of the lady just mentioned, as she might perhaps have found a great pleasure in revenging herself upon those who were very innocently the cause of her disappointment. This said, my Lord, I shall no longer stop to consider the impulses, which led you to unjust actions, but proceed to the facts themselves, which need no surmises to heighten their atrociousness.

I have already observed, that Captain Cook, at his return from his first voyage, declined to write an account of it, and laid aside all thoughts of

ever becoming an author. My father had therefore been sent out on the *second* voyage by the board of Admiralty, *purposely* to write the history of its events. Mr. Barrington had in express terms declared this to be the intention of the board, previous to our departure, and by that means prevented my father's intended application to your Lordship and the board, praying the grant of this appointment by writing. After our return, my Lord, you have arbitrarily annulled this condition, you have not even suffered my father to *share* the emoluments of the publication with Captain Cook, and you have wholly excluded him from all profits whatever.

Dr. Hawkesworth's publication which had been sent to meet Capt. Cook at the Cape, with the news of the prodigious profits of the compiler, inspired him with the desire of becoming an author. Immediately upon our arrival in town, it appeared that he had made interest with your Lordship, to obtain a share in the emoluments of the history of the voyage. The first step being ever the most difficult, they had rightly conjectured, that after securing a share, they could easily *trick* my father out of the whole.

Your Lordship's first plan allotted two fifths of the profits to Capt. Cook, as much to my father, and one fifth to the painter from whose drawings the plates for the work were to be engraved. The whole profits were my father's by right; but from a desire of peace he acquiesced too readily in the treaty of partition; and the facility with which he suffered himself to be deprived of his due, no doubt encouraged his antagonists to continue their game.

Captain Cook proceeded from two fifths to obtain one half; he found means to prevail upon your Lordship, to exclude the painter, who was provided for by a pension, and to share the future profits equally between himself and my father. At a meeting in your Lordship's presence, it was agreed, that my father should write the history of the voyage, and have the use of Captain Cook's journals for that purpose. Your Lordship desired to see a specimen of the work as soon as it could be provided. My father received
several.

several sheets of Captain Cook's manuscript, and within a few weeks drew up a specimen, * in which he had melted into one connected narrative the occurrences and observations which he found in the Captain's and his own journals. This specimen which he can shew to such as may wish to see it, might probably have been approved by the public, had it been adopted. Your Lordship said you had perused it; and then rejected it without deigning to give one single reason for so doing. Your conduct in this instance must appear unaccountable indeed.

Though it was now clear that your Lordship did not consult the advantage of the public, my father still was passive, not caring how the accounts were drawn up, provided he was at liberty to shew by his writings, that he had not been sent out in vain. After some previous deliberations in your Lordship's presence on the 13th of April, 1776, a new plan was settled, according to which, the work, to be published under the auspices of the Admiralty board, was to be divided into two parts; the *nautical* one by Captain Cook; the *philosophical* one by my father. An agreement specifying this division at large was drawn up, and triplicates properly signed and witnessed, were delivered to Mr. Stephens, Capt. Cook, and my father.

In the same written agreement † signed by Captain Cook and my father, and witnessed by your Lordship and Mr. Stephens, it was specified, at your command, that the profits of the work should be divided in equal shares, between Captain Cook and my father, and that a number of plates should be engraved at the expence of the Admiralty-board, which should likewise become their joint property. A great number of drawings were forthwith put into the hands of the most eminent engravers, under the direction of the

* It was an account of our transactions during the time we lay at Dusky Bay in New Zealand. See Capt. Cook's Voyages, vol. i, p. 69.

† See Appendix, No. 2.

the painter who had gone on the voyage; and my father was directed to superintend the *drawing* and engraving of several other plates, representing the weapons and utensils of the different nations, together with a few objects of natural history. These plates like the others, have been published with Capt. Cook's account of the voyage.

After signing an agreement in form, authenticated by your Lordship's own signature, one might have supposed that the profits therein allotted to my father, were for ever secured to him. But such was not the intention of his enemies. Accordingly, when my father presented a second specimen to your Lordship, conformable to the new plan settled on the 13th of April, 1776, you told him that the Honourable Mr. Barrington must *correct* his manuscript.

My father now discovered that he had long been the dupe of a secret contrivance, and traced the artful game step by step, as I have related it. Resolving however to know what your Lordship meant by sending his manuscript to be *corrected*, he waited on the Honourable Mr. Barrington. That gentleman had already received his cue. He shewed my father the alterations he proposed to make in his manuscript, by means of which that account of the voyage would have had no more connection than a book of aphorisms; and must have conveyed the most contemptible idea of its author. In order to make the effect of such mutilations more obvious to the readers of this letter, let them take an historical book, and scratch out at random wherever chance directs the pen, as many paragraphs as they choose, till the residue will not admit of any sense whatever. This was exactly the case of my father's manuscript when corrected by Mr. Barrington. Where is the man of such finished impudence, who will consent freely to be represented to the world as in a state of insanity? And yet this was the only light in which an author could appear, who should have
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ventured

ventured to publish such a manuscript as my father's, after it had been castrated by Mr. Barrington.

My father could not submit to the indignity of having his manuscript corrected in a manner which totally deprived it of common sense; and therefore complained of the injustice which was done him.—Another battery was immediately opened upon him. “The *agreement*, the agreement,” was thundered in his ear. The same man who had solemnly assured him that he should be employed to write the history of the voyage, now declared it did not stand *in the agreement*, that his part of the work should be drawn up in form of a connected narrative. The matter indeed was so artfully expressed, that the word *narrative* had been eluded. In vain my father observed, that your Lordship had understood the matter differently on the day when the agreement was drawn up, because you had then declared that his observations should be committed to paper in the order of time as they occurred, and in such a connection as a narrative required, provided only no nautical matters were touched upon.

My father could not prevail on the Hon. Mr. Barrington to relinquish his unjust pretensions to mutilate the manuscript, *he* professing to act solely by your Lordship's direction, and appearing resolved to convince you of his unconditional and implicit obedience to your mandates. * On this occasion my father appealed repeatedly to your Lordship and to Mr. Stephens, but without any kind of success. You still referred to Mr. Barrington, and

* This was our *friend*, it may be said. But who is so ignorant now a days, not to know the meaning of that word, in the modern court vocabulary? Friendship is the simile of approbation bestowed upon us, for kneeling to the idol of authority. Attempt but to draw the neck from under its foot, and you are discarded for ever. Besides this, a *great man* always requires, that his friend should even on philosophical subjects, and in matters of opinion, implicitly

and left all things to that gentleman's judgment, threatening in express words to deprive my father of all the emoluments which were promised him in the agreement, if he did not submit his manuscript to the prescribed correction. My father once more represented to Mr. Barrington, the injustice of this proceeding, and stated to him in a very explicit letter the conditions upon which he had engaged to go on the voyage, and to which Mr. Barrington now acted in diametrical opposition, by your Lordship's command. Waving that point however for the present, he begged he might be allowed to draw up his narrative to the best of his abilities, or that if it must be mutilated, he might obtain a small sum, in consideration of which he would give up his journals into the hands of any compiler who should be appointed by your Lordship to undertake the job. He only wished for quiet, and would have purchased that almost at any rate, except by the ignominy which must have followed, had he published *in his own name*, the frittered remnants of his manuscript. Mr. Barrington did not think fit to deny that the conditions he had formerly agreed to, and the present proceedings did not harmonize; but adopted the more forcible argument, in which power has ever the advantage of the defenceless, namely the repetition of your Lordship's threats to deprive my father of his share of the profits: My father not submitting so readily as was expected, your Lordship ventured to abuse the ear of his Majesty with false and injurious

implicitly adopt his fancies. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* If the patron maintains that salt-water cannot freeze, and his friend ventures to trust his own eyes and believe the contrary; or if the great man dreams of a Southern continent, and his client has the audacity to divulge, that he has sailed over the spot where it should have been found;—woe to the poor *quondam* friend; not the sea, but his patron's heart will be instantly converted into ice, and from thence forward to find one single sentiment of philanthropy or even common justice in the frozen mass, will be as utterly impossible as to meet with lands where it has pleased heaven to place an ocean,

jurious aspersions against him. You must indeed have cruelly misrepresented this matter to the sovereign, if there was any truth in the paragraph of one of Mr. Barrington's letters, which mentions that you had " His Majesty's command to expedite the publication of Capt. Cook's narrative only, unless my father submitted to such alterations and corrections as Mr. Barrington might think proper." In consequence of this, Mr. Stephens demanded the plates to be delivered up to him, which had been engraved under my father's inspection, thereby intimating that no more were to be engraved.

It now occurred to my father, that by giving up the point of writing a narrative, he might at least be allowed to cast his observations in a systematic mould, and divide them into different heads, according to the variety of natural objects to which they related. But it was diametrically contrary to the plan you had hitherto pursued, that such a reasonable proposal should succeed; it was determined *nothing* should be accepted from him but *the scraps* of his remarks which Mr. Barrington might leave. In fact, when my father sometime afterwards acquainted your Lordship, that he had nearly finished this work upon a new plan, you wrote to him that you would hear nothing from him on the subject of the publication of the voyage, that he had no further concern with it, and no claim to the emoluments annexed to it.

Thus did your Lordship at last arbitrarily deprive my father of his property, when you could or would no longer try his patience, by proposing new *conditions* upon which he was to earn, what had originally been granted unconditionally. You had changed these conditions four times, and he had always complied; Your last step, when he had done every thing that the most unreasonable task-master could exact, was to say, "*he shall have nothing of what I have promised, because I am a great man, and have the power to oppress him.*" This was the shortest way of going to
D work,

work, and it would have been a favour had you told us as much the first day we had the honour of waiting upon your Lordship after our return from the voyage. To deprive us of our due, was only unjust; but it was adding the most wanton cruelty to delude us with false promises, and empty hopes during fifteen months. Seeing that your Lordship had at last thrown off the mask, nor hesitated to break through verbal promises and written agreements, I applied myself with great assiduity to draw up for publication my own observations on the voyage, in order to alleviate if possible, in some measure, the difficulties to which your arbitrary proceedings had reduced my father and his unhappy family. I scarcely touched however upon this real cause of the publication in my preface, still hoping that by the mediation of some candid and honest friends, your Lordship might be prevailed upon to do us justice. By dint of unremitted labour, I got my account of the voyage into such forwardness, as to publish it about six weeks sooner than Capt. Cook's appeared. I should have compassed the end for which I had toiled, if you had not framed a new contrivance to prevent it.

But my Lord, if you did not choose to keep conditions which you or your plenipotentiaries had granted, and others which you had signed, or if you were resolved not to reward us; was it necessary that you should inhumanly destroy our other means of getting an honest livelihood? You gave orders to the publishers of Capt. Cook's voyage to sell that work at the same price as mine, though a work with 63 elegant copper plates engraved by the first artists, instead of being sold for two guineas, would without your Lordship's interference have been sold for four guineas, agreeably to the customary price of such publications. Thus you enticed the purchasers to prefer the Captain's book to mine, for this plain reason, that with it they received 63 plates into the bargain. In order that Capt. Cook's profit might not be lessened through your *generosity* to the public, you made him a

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present

present of the expences of paper and print, over and above the gift of all the plates. By thus lavishing the public money, you were enabled to retail the books below prime cost: like that charitable shoe-maker who used to steal the leather, and to give away for nothing the shoes which he made of it. The contrivance had the desired success; and I am a loser by two thirds of what I must otherwise have earned.

There is another article, my Lord, in the agreement of the 13th of April, 1776, which has been arbitrarily infringed, to our prejudice. It was expressly stipulated in that agreement, that my father should receive the sheets of Capt. Cook's narrative, as fast as each was printed off, and proofs of the plates as soon as any were engraved, for the purpose of giving him an advantage in point of time, to make translations of the work into the French and German languages. Capt. Cook left England long before his manuscript was put to the press; and appointed certain agents to manage the publication of the work in concert with my father. These persons refused to furnish my father with sheets and with proof-impressions of the plates. He instantly applied to your Lordship for redress; but you were pleased to refer him back to the very persons of whom he complained. He hath your letters on the subject. I believe no man ever heard of a more flagrant violation of common equity. Capt. Cook's agents seeing they were not controuled, persisted to refuse the fulfilling of the agreement, and deprived my father of an advantage, which at the very lowest would have been worth to him £. 1000.

My Lord, if you could be prevailed upon not to perform your engagements with regard to the publication of the voyage, it is not to be expected you would do us justice in other respects, or provide for us according to promise. Let me congratulate your Lordship on the facility with which you evaded the second condition, which my father had proposed to the Hon. Mr. Barrington before his departure, and which your Lordship

knows that gentleman agreed to. Full of the idea which he had communicated to us, "*that if we did our duty, during the voyage, we should infallibly be rewarded,*" my father took an opportunity of requesting your Lordship to declare whether you were satisfied with our labours? You condescended to assure him that we had compassed the object of our mission and behaved entirely to the satisfaction of your Lordship and the board of Admiralty. * My father now ventured to hope he should be provided for. You told him dryly, he could not expect preferment in the naval line. Cold as this answer was, he observed there were other lines, and hinted that an application from your Lordship to any other department could not fail of success. In reply to this he heard, that you had laid it down as a rule never to make such an application, and your Lordship pronounced this——(how shall I call it)? without a blush. Thus put off a second time, his last request was, to be represented to the king by your Lordship as a person who had done his duty, and merited (nay what was more, had *bargained for*) encouragement and support. This you solemnly promised to do.

I could hardly bring a stronger proof that you have *not* spoken in our favour to his Majesty, than barely saying *you promised* to do it. Your Lordship's promises are grown proverbial. But the event hath shewn that you must have done the very opposite of what you gave us room to expect. You must have used the most subtle arts to misrepresent us in the eyes of the King. If you did not calumniate your sovereign, your own words are a proof of what I now advance, when you told Mr. Barrington that his Majesty ordered your Lordship to proceed with Capt. Cook's narrative only, unless my father submitted to your pleasure. It is impossible his Majesty could have given such orders, if he had not from your insinuations been induced to believe that we were unworthy of his patronage. And how
false

* See Appendix No. 2.

false, how groundless such insinuations must have been, I have methinks sufficiently evinced. To you my Lord, philosophizing may seem impertinent, but I cannot forbear making this one remark, that princes are very unhappy when the good they wish to do, is so often defeated by the duplicity of servants who seem to be universally agreed upon this dreadful maxim, *that it is lawful to deceive a King.*

There are other evident proofs, that your Lordship was bold enough to abuse their Majesties confidence with regard to my father. I have already observed that we had the honour of presenting a valuable collection of live animals to *Her Majesty*, which was most graciously accepted. I have observed too, that the king permitted us to dedicate to him our work on the plants of the South Sea Islands, which we had the honour to present at the levee in November 1775. It is a thing unheard of amongst civilized nations, that a sovereign should receive presents without returning something more substantial than thanks for them; and it would have been incompatible with the dignity and honour of a Queen if she had received a present of the value of £. 200 from a *poor man*, without intending to make him ample amends. Fortunately I have now in my hands a letter from a gentleman to whom the Queen did the honour to speak on this subject in such terms as do complete justice to her character; she was certainly of opinion (my friend writes) that my father's presents deserved a retribution, and repeatedly expressed a desire of rewarding him. What then could operate so strongly, my Lord, against these gracious dispositions, as to prevent their having taken effect to this moment? It is not to be doubted that you have misrepresented us to her Majesty as well as to the King.

What but your influence too, could have so far injured us in the King's opinion, that he refused even *to see* the drawings which we had taken care to provide at a heavy expence to ourselves? These drawings represented objects of natural history hitherto unknown, and not unworthy the inspection
of

of a great prince, nor unfit to occupy a place in his cabinet. The Hon. Mr. Barrington had at least judged well of them, when he directed my father to employ a skillful painter to finish them with the utmost care, from the rough draughts which I had taken during the voyage. I have the honour to assure your Lordship, they were of a very different nature from the plates in Dr. Hill's vegetable system, though it is well known how liberally that performance was patronized.

Your persecution my Lord, did not stop even there, you justly apprehended that my father might take the only road open to a poor man, in order to obtain redress. The consciousness of unjust actions naturally implies the fear of being discovered, and this led you to make your judges inaccessible to us. Yes, my Lord, we *have* repeatedly tried to lay our distresses at the foot of the throne; we have begged for redress, nay simply for a hearing. But we have never been heard; our petitions have been *returned unopened*. Impossible! will every honest Briton say; impossible, that the King of a free people, should refuse to hear the complaints of his subjects, and thus neglect a duty, the exercise of which is the very essence and condition of his dignity. Impossible, he should forget, what on the like occasion an oppressed subject nobly ventured to tell one of the most powerful monarchs! * But if this is impossible, on the other hand it must be evident that our petitions have never reached the sovereign. Men who tremble at every minister's power, live upon his smiles, and are annihilated by his frowns; men who dare not disoblige you with a look, much less a word or act, would never suffer plain truth in her thread-bare weeds, to pass the sacred threshold, and complain of you.

All possible steps have been taken wholly to cut off our means of existence, and I may safely use the term—to destroy us. We are not only unrewarded, but

* Plutarch. Apophtheg. Philip of Macedon refusing to hear a poor woman's petition, told her, he had no time to attend to her trifling complaints. She replied; "*then no longer pretend to be a King.*" She was heard.

but every other hope, every prospect of thriving and supporting an humble existence is dashed to the ground. In a letter to the Hon. Mr. Barrington, your Lordship calls my father an *impracticable man*. In your Lordship's circles he is likewise honoured with the epithet of *quarrelsome*, which like the former was given because he did not put up with oppressions without groaning under their weight. This epithet too, has spread as rapidly as mischief commonly does. Considering the slight acquaintance of your Lordship with the church, it is somewhat remarkable that it was found in the mouth of a prelate. A friend who applied for my father in order to obtain a place at the British Museum for him, which he might have had six years ago, was told "the man was *quarrelsome*." I am sensible that by implication, the objections which are raised against my father are become obstacles to my own progress in life: though young and single as I am, they cannot hurt me in the same proportion. I am in good spirits, my Lord, Europe is all before me, I work chearfully, and thus no doubt I shall find means to live. My motto is, *ubi bene ibi patria*; and this must be the sentiment of every poor man, whose conception of things is just enough, to make him value his life only in proportion to its usefulness. Such an one will be in fact a citizen of the world, though he must expect (even in England) to meet with prejudice and unseasonable pride, which treat alike the industrious stranger and the *vagabond*. My father has met with illiberality in this shape, though he had perhaps a good excuse for visiting this country. His ancestors settled in Prussia, being deprived of their possessions in Yorkshire by Oliver Cromwell. He returned to England, from a natural predilection to it, as a mother country. If he is not yet entirely weaned of this prejudice, it is not your Lordship's fault; you have done your endeavours to make him detest this country.

It is time to put a period to this long letter, though I have in reserve a variety of witnesses whom for the present I shall not call up, as I think the
evidence

evidence is already decisive against your Lordship. It is certain then that in your *private* transactions with obscure and unknown individuals, you preserve the same character as in your *public* conduct, which last I am told hath been sufficiently weighed and found wanting. I only add that in both cases the evil hath probably originated from one and the same cause. It is true, I think I could clear your Lordship of every charge which is brought against you; but to effect that, perhaps a little jesuitical *mental reservation* would be indispensibly necessary. Your Lordship's cruelty towards us is unaccountable, unless I have hit upon the true motive, by attributing it to the influence of Miss RAY.

If what the world reports of your Lordship, be consonant to truth, our demands upon you are trifling in comparison to those of the public, and ought to be answered, because your agent had promised much more. I shall leave to your own determination to fix the amount of our *annual* provision; but with regard to my father's profits of the publication, they are as follows. Had his work been printed with Capt. Cook's, the whole together would have formed three volumes in Quarto, which according to the common price of books of prints, must have been sold at six guineas, but I will only put them down at *three*, conformably to the price of Capt. Cook's account of the voyage, which was fixed so low by your Lordship, in order to injure the sale of mine. Three thousand copies have been sold of Capt. Cook's work, and as many would have been sold of the joint publication. The *nett produce* of this last, after deducting certain expences, would have been at the very lowest, *six thousand* pounds. One half of this sum is my father's due, by the written agreement of the 13th of April, 1776. If he had been furnished as it was stipulated in the agreement, with proof-sheets and proof-impressions of the plates, he would have cleared £.500 by the French translation, and as much by the German. He therefore demands £.4000 upon the strength of an agreement signed by

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your

your Lordship, even though he should wave the advantage, which the conditions agreed to by the Hon. Mr. Barrington secured to him. I repeat, my Lord, that if there is any thing like equity in the world, you cannot refuse to pay my father *four thousand* pounds, which will not yet make him amends for what he has suffered whilst it hath been unjustly withheld. For the present I must entirely leave it to your love of justice, whether you will pay, or not pay my father. But do not, my Lord, persevere in oppressive acts, for no other reason, but because there is *now* no power to controul you.

Should this last address to your Lordship, in favour of an injured man, prove unsuccessful, which yet I would hope will not be the case, you shall never hear from us again, unless a longer arm than ours be stretched out in our favour. Calumny, falsehood, and the scurrility which may once more be employed against us, shall never provoke us to think and write of you again; and as to actual oppression, I think we may almost defy its effects, since you have taken all we had:

Cantat vacuus coram latrone viator.

Having with the most scrupulous conscience laid a true state of the case before the public, there remains in our hearts *one* species of tranquility and comfort, perhaps unknown to your Lordship, but powerful enough to diffuse cheerfulness and confidence, when every other ray of hope is fled.

I have the honour to be

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most obedient

and most humble Servant,

GEORGE FORSTER.

Percy Street,

May 20th,

1778.

A P P E N D I X.

IN the preceding pages I have related in what manner it has pleased the Earl of Sandwich to deal with my father; and I have hinted at the only circumstance which could in any wise have drawn upon us his Lordship's displeasure, viz. the instigations of a person, whose influence over him is generally acknowledged to be very considerable.

If his Lordship had not this motive to persecute us, he had none at all, except he took delight in exercising his cruelty upon harmless people. However I may hesitate which of these two *Causes* was the real spring of his actions, we are feelingly convinced of the reality of the *Effects*.

I SHALL now subjoin *verbatim* the agreement drawn up the 13th of April, 1776, together with two depositions relative to the most material circumstances of our appointment to the voyage round the world.

I AM very far from thinking, that the facts, of which I have reminded his Lordship, need any other voucher than the veracity of honest men; but we have been advised to ratify them with a solemn oath, in order to give them judicial weight. Wholly unacquainted with the forms of law, we have in this instance resigned ourselves to the guidance of our friends, who reflecting upon the mean and indirect proceedings which have hitherto been put in practice against us, have imagined, that in order to compleat our distress, our opponents might probably not scruple to descend to falsehoods.

No. I.

(C O P Y.)

In the KING'S BENCH.

GEORGE FORSTER, of Percy-street, in the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, maketh oath, and saith, that he this Deponent, together with John Reinold Forster (this Deponent's father) being engaged as naturalists to go on a voyage to the South Seas and round the world in the service of the Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in order to collect, study, and examine, such objects of Natural History as might present themselves or occur during such voyage, did, pursuant to such engagement, embark on the Eleventh day of July, One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-two, on board his Majesty's sloop called the Resolution, fitted out for the said voyage, and then lying at Plymouth Sound, and did proceed on and perform the said voyage to the South Seas, and round the world, and return and arrive from the said voyage at Spithead, on the thirty-first day of July, One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-five. And this Deponent further saith, that he this Deponent and his Father undertook and performed such voyage at the request and on the engagement of the Honourable Daines Barrington, who treated with this Deponent's said Father in the names and on the behalf of the Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and that the stipulations, terms, and conditions, on which this Deponent and his said Father were to make the said voyage were, as this Deponent believes, settled and agreed upon solely between the said Daines Barrington and this Deponent's said Father, without this Deponent or any other person, to this Deponent's belief, being present. And that neither this Deponent or his said Father, to this Deponent's knowledge or belief, did in any manner agree or treat with the Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich, or any other person whatsoever (except the said Daines Barrington) respect:

respecting the terms of their appointments or going the said voyage; but performed the said voyages solely in consequence of the engagement and assurances of the said Daines Barrington, and in the firmest reliance and dependance on being paid the sum of Four thousand pounds, and having such other emolument and provision on their return as was mentioned and stipulated by and between this Deponent's said Father and the said Daines Barrington. And this Deponent further saith, that neither he this Deponent nor his said Father, or any other person on their account, to the knowledge or belief of this Deponent, have or hath received any more or greater part of the said sum of Four thousand pounds than the sum of Three thousand Eight hundred and Fifteen pounds, or thereabouts.

GEORGE FORSTER.

Sworn in Court,
26th May, 1778.

By the Court.

In the KING'S BENCH.

JOHNN REINOLD FORSTER, of Percy-street, in the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, Doctor of Laws, maketh oath, and saith, that in or about the month of May, One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-two, the Honourable Daines Barrington, of the Temple, in the name and on the behalf of the Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, proposed and offered to this Deponent to engage this Deponent and his Son George Forster to go a voyage to the South Seas, and round the world, in the service of the said Lords Commissioners, in order to collect, study, and examine such objects of Natural History as should present themselves or occur during such voyage; and this Deponent, after taking into consideration such proposal, did, on the first day of June One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-two, call at the chambers of the said Daines Barrington in the Temple aforesaid, to treat with him on the terms and conditions on which he was to make such voyage; when the said Daines Barrington promised and undertook, that in case this Deponent and his Son should undertake the said voyage, and should embark on board his Majesty's sloop, called the Resolution, commanded by Captain James Cook (which was then fitted out for a voyage on Discovery) that this Deponent should be paid the sum of Four thousand pounds, granted by an Act of Parliament passed in the Twelfth year of his present Majesty's reign for making discoveries in the South; which sum this Deponent not thinking a sufficient or adequate satisfaction for the hazard and danger which he and his said Son should run or might be exposed to during the voyage; he this Deponent then told the said Daines Barrington he could not consent to go for the said Four thousand pounds only, but proposed to him, that, besides the said Four thousand pounds, the said Lords Commissioners should engage this Deponent, after his return, to write the History or Account of the said Voyage, and its occurrences, and permit this Deponent to have and enjoy all the profits of the publication thereof, together with such other advantages as they should think proper to annex thereto; and that some place of profit, annual pension, or other proper and sufficient maintenance should be granted to and settled upon this Deponent on his return from the said voyage, in order to enable him to support his large family; and that those terms and conditions should be secured and ratified by the said Lords Commissioners (in whose name and behalf the said Daines Barrington was then treating with this Deponent as aforesaid) by some writing to be subscribed by them; and that thereupon this Deponent and his said Son would go and perform

perform the said voyage: In answer to which said proposal of this Deponent, he the said Daines Barrington assured this Deponent, that the object which the said Commissioners had chiefly in view by sending this Deponent on the said voyage, was that he might be an eye-witness of, and thereby the better enabled as a man of letters, to describe and publish the Voyage and occurrences; for that the said Captain James Cook having before declared his inability to write an account of his circumnavigation in his Majesty's bark Endeavour, and entirely given up all thoughts of becoming an author, and the Gentlemen who sailed with him on that voyage having declined such an undertaking, Doctor Hawkesworth had been engaged, not by choice, but of necessity, to compile an account of that voyage from their Journals; and that therefore an application to the Admiralty Board to ratify the terms proposed by this Deponent for engaging himself to write the account of the said voyage, was not only unnecessary, but superfluous, as it would only be desiring them to do what they the said Lords Commissioners manifested their intention of doing, by the very act of sending this Deponent on the said voyage; and the said Honourable Daines Barrington added, that this Deponent might be well assured he would be employed to write the History of the Voyage, and enjoy the profit and emolument thereof. And as to the place, pension, or provision for maintenance, which this Deponent desired to have engaged or secured for him, he the said Daines Barrington told this Deponent, he need not be under the least doubt but that he and his family would be provided for on his return from the voyage, as the said Daines Barrington was well convinced that this Deponent would behave himself to the satisfaction of the Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich, and the other the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and the said Daines Barrington also assured this Deponent, that whenever a person engaged by or employed in the service of the British Government had done his duty, it was a settled rule never departed from, to provide for him either by a pension, or place of emolument; and that therefore it would be unnecessary and premature to make application then for a provision, which he this Deponent could not fail to receive at his return. And this Deponent further saith, that from such the representations and assurances of the said Daines Barrington, and in the firmest reliance and confidence of the truth thereof, he this Deponent was induced to believe, that the terms aforesaid would be ratified and performed on his return from the said voyage; that is to say, that this Deponent would then receive the sum of Four thousand pounds in cash, and be employed to write the History of the said Voyage, and enjoy the profit and emolument thereof, together with a pension or provision for the future support of this Deponent and his family; and therefore this Deponent and his said Son George Forster, did consent to go; and accordingly on the Eleventh day of July One thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, did embark on board the said sloop Resolution, then lying at Plymouth Sound, and proceed on and perform the said voyage to the South Seas, and round the world, and return and arrive from the said voyage at Spithead on the thirty-first day of July, One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-five. And this Deponent further saith, that he this Deponent and his said Son George Forster undertook and performed the said voyage in consideration of, and entire dependence on, being paid the said sum of Four thousand pounds, and having such emolument, reward, and provision as before mentioned, granted, settled and allowed them at their return, and from no other motive, view, or consideration whatever; and that he this Deponent, in expectation thereof, did soon after his return from the said voyage, wait upon and apply to the Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich, to know if his this Deponent's conduct and behaviour during the said voyage was satisfactory or approved of; when the said Earl of Sandwich told this Deponent, that he (this Deponent) had behaved intirely to the satisfaction of him (the said Earl) and the other Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,

rality, and that they were unanimously of opinion; that this Deponent had done his duty during the said voyage; from which approbation and answer of the said Earl this Deponent was in full hope and expectation that he should be engaged to write the account of his said voyage, and that some provision would be made for him and his family, according to the stipulations between him and the said Daines Barrington; but on his application to the said Earl of Sandwich for that purpose, his Lordship told this Deponent, that he this Deponent could not expect preferment in the naval line; upon which this Deponent observed, that his Lordship could make application for this Deponent in any other department under government; but the said Earl then telling this Deponent, that he made it a rule never to make such applications, this Deponent then intreated, that he might be represented to his Majesty by the said Earl of Sandwich as a person who had done his duty, and deserved encouragement and support; and the said Earl solemnly promised to make such representation to his Majesty in behalf of this Deponent. And this Deponent further saith, that he this Deponent hath received about the sum of three thousand eight hundred and Fifteen pounds sterling, part of the said sum of Four thousand pounds promised to him by the said Honourable Daines Barrington (in the names and on the behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as aforesaid) and no more; nor hath this Deponent's said Son, or any other person on their account, to the knowledge and belief of this Deponent, received any more or other part of the said sum of four thousand pounds; and that the other stipulations agreed on and promised to this Deponent by the said Daines Barrington have never been fulfilled, this Deponent having been excluded from the said employment of writing the History of the said Voyage, and the profits and emoluments arising thereof, and having never received any place, pension, or other maintenance or provision whatsoever, for himself and family. And this Deponent further saith, that he this Deponent did not (nor did his said Son George Forster, to this Deponent's knowledge or belief) ever in any manner agree or treat with the Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich, or any other person whatsoever (except the said Daines Barrington) respecting the terms of their appointment to or going the said Voyage.

JOHN REINOLD FORSTER.

Sworn in Court,
26th. May, 1778. By the Court.

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No. II.

(COPY.)

*At a meeting at the Earl of Sandwich's at the Admiralty on the 13th
of April, 1776.*

Present,

Earl of Sandwich,

Captain Cook,

Doctor Forster,

Mr. Stephens.

IT was agreed by Captain Cook and Doctor Forster, with the approbation of
Lord Sandwich,

THAT Captain Cook's Journal, containing a Narrative of his late Voyage, with
his nautical Observations, and also his Remarks upon the Customs and Manners
of the natives of the Islands he touched at in the course of the Voyage, be the first
Volume of the Work intended to be published.

THAT Doctor Forster's Observations upon Natural History, and upon the Manners,
Customs, Genius, and Language of the natives of the several Islands, with his philoso-
phical remarks in the course of the voyage, and a general introduction to his own work,
be the second Volume.

THAT the type and mode of printing and paper be similar to those of Doctor Hawkes-
worth's Collection of Voyages, and that Doctor Forster have it in charge to see that it
be properly executed.

THAT Doctor Forster have the correcting of the press of his own part of the work,
and that the correcting the press of Captain Cook's part thereof be left to such persons
as the First Lord of the Admiralty shall approve of. And that the person or persons em-
ployed to print the work be also first approved of by his Lordship.

THAT Captain Cook and Doctor Forster do aid and assist each other, in whatever may
contribute to render the work compleat. That the expence of paper and printing, as
well of the Letter-press as plates, be borne by them equally, and that the neat profits of
the work be divided in equal portions between them.

THAT they do continue to employ proper persons to engrave plates to illustrate and
adorn the work, viz. Captain Cook those of Maps, Charts, and Surveys, and Doctor
Forster those of Natural History, Utensils, Implements of War, &c. of the natives of
the several Islands.—The expence of which, Lord Sandwich was pleased to declare, will
be defrayed by the Board of Admiralty, who reserve to themselves the distribution of the
said plates, as well as of those which are to be engraved under the inspection of Mr.
Hodges, in such portions as they shall judge proper to allot to each Volume; the plates
to be afterwards the property of Captain Cook, and Doctor Forster.

THAT

THAT Doctor Forster be also furnished in a reasonable time with a proof of each of the plates above-mentioned, in order to have other plates engraved from them for the translation before-mentioned.

BUT that neither the French nor the German translation of the said work, be published in less than three months after the publication of the original.

SANDWICH,
P. H. STEPHENS.

JAMES COOK,
JOHN REINOLD FORSTER.

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